

The Weekly Louisianaian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 2.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA,

APRIL 27, 1872.

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M. G. BROWN, --Editor.

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to give general satisfaction to all
who may wish to secure our services.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE
Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another
Republican journal in New Orleans,
the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN,
desire to fill a necessity which has
long existed, and sometimes painfully
exists.

In the transition state

of our people, in their struggling efforts

to attain that position in the Body

politic, which we conceive to be their

right, guidance, encouragement,

and reproof have been lost, in

sequence of the lack of a medium,

through which these deficiencies might

be supplied. We shall strive to make

LOUISIANIAN a desideratum in these

parts.

POLICY.

Our motto indicates, the LOU-

SIANIAN shall be "Republican at all

times, and under all circumstances." We

advocate the security and enjoy-

ment of broad civil liberty, the abso-

lute equality of all men before the law,

an impartial distribution of hon-

or and patronage to all who merit

it.

Dreadfuls of allaying animosities, of

healing the memory of the bitter

and promoting harmony and union

among all classes and between all in

the State, we shall advocate the removal

of political disabilities, foster kind-

ness and forbearance, where malignity

and resentment reigned, and seek for

truth and justice where wrong and

oppression prevailed. Thus united in

views and objects, we shall conserve

our interests, elevate our noble

and enviable position among

the sister States, by the development

of our illimitable resources, and secure

the full benefit of the mighty changes

in the history and condition of the

State and the Country.

Having that there can be no true

republic without the supremacy of law,

we will urge a strict and undiscrimi-

nating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an

equal division of taxation among

all classes, a faithful collection of the

revenue, economy in the expendi-

titure, conformably with the exigencies

of the State or Country, and the

discharge of every legitimate obliga-

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of

the provisions of the act establishing

a common school system, and urge

a paramount duty the education of

the youth, as vitally connected with

our own enlightenment, and the secu-

rity and stability of a Republican

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent,

and patriotic conduct, we shall strive

to rescue our paper, from an ephem-

eral and temporary existence, and

establish it upon a basis, that if we

want "command," we shall at all

times "deserve" success.

ALBERT EYRICH,

Bookseller and Stationer

10 CANAL STREET.

New Orleans, Louisiana.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 18, 1872.—The committee met pursuant to adjournment, President Pinchback in the chair.

There being a quorum present the committee proceeded to business.

The following resolution, presented by Hon. A. E. Barber, was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the President of this committee be and is hereby authorized to call a State convention of the Republican party of Louisiana, to meet at the Mechanics Institute, in the city of New Orleans, at twelve o'clock M., on THURSDAY, May 2, 1872, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the National Republican Convention, called by the National Republican Executive Committee, to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872; also to nominate a Governor.

Resolved, That the president of this committee be and is hereby authorized to call a State convention of the Republican party of Louisiana, to meet at the Mechanics Institute, in the city of New Orleans, at twelve o'clock M., on Thursday, May 2, 1872, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the National Republican Convention, called by the National Republican Executive Committee, to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872; also to nominate a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Public Education, Attorney General, and Representatives in Congress, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

On motion of Hon. H. J. Campbell, the minutes were ordered to be printed in the official journal. By order of the committee.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
President.
WILLIAM VIGERS, Recording Secretary State Central Committee.

By authority vested in me, and in pursuance to the following resolution unanimously adopted at a meeting of the State Central Committee, held March 18, 1870, at the committee rooms, to wit—

Resolved, That the president of this committee be and is hereby authorized to call a State Convention of the Republican party of Louisiana, to meet at the Mechanics Institute, in the city of New Orleans, at twelve o'clock M., on Thursday, May 2, 1872, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the National Republican Convention, called by the National Republican Executive Committee, to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872; also to nominate a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Public Education, Attorney General, and Representatives in Congress, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

I do hereby call a convention of the Republican party of Louisiana, to be held at Mechanics' Institute, in New Orleans, at twelve o'clock M., on THURSDAY, May 2, 1872, to select delegates to the National Republican Convention to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872, and also to nominate a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Attorney General and Representatives in Congress, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

The basis of representation to said convention shall be as follows:

Parishes No. of delegates.
Ascension..... 4
Avoyelles..... 3
Assumption..... 4
Baton Rouge, East..... 4
Baton Rouge, West..... 2
Bossier..... 2
Bienville..... 2
Calcasieu..... 2
Cameron..... 2
Concordia..... 2
Caddo..... 2
Caldwell..... 2
Carroll..... 2
Clatsop..... 2
De Soto..... 2
Feliciana, East..... 4
Feliciana, West..... 4
Franklin..... 2
Grant..... 2
Iberia..... 2
Iberville..... 2
Jackson..... 2
Jefferson..... 2
Lafayette..... 2
Livingston..... 2
LaFourche..... 2
Morehouse..... 2
Madison..... 2
Natchitoches..... 2
Ouachita..... 2
Plaquemines..... 2
Pointe Coupee..... 2
Richland..... 2
Rapides..... 2
St. Bernard..... 2
St. Charles..... 2
St. John's Battist..... 2
St. James..... 2
St. Landry..... 2
St. Mary..... 2
Tangipahoa..... 2
Terrebonne..... 2
Tensas..... 2
Union..... 2
Vermilion..... 2
Red River..... 2
Vernon..... 2
St. Tammany..... 2
Washington..... 2
Webster..... 2
Orleans—First Ward..... 4
Second Ward..... 4
Third Ward..... 8
Fourth Ward..... 8
Fifth Ward..... 6
Sixth Ward..... 6
Seventh Ward..... 6
Eighth Ward..... 6
Ninth Ward..... 4
Tenth Ward..... 4
Eleventh Ward..... 2
Twelfth Ward..... 2
Thirteenth Ward..... 2
Fourteenth Ward..... 2
Right Bank..... 4

The various parish committees throughout the State are requested to call parish conventions to elect delegates according to this apportionment.

By order of the committee.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
President.
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President.
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Important Notice.

ROOMS STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 12, 1872.—At a meeting of the State Central Committee, held on the eleventh instant, the following resolution offered by John Morrison, Esq., and seconded by Hon. A. W. Faulkner, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the convention called by the State Committee to meet in New Orleans on the second day of May, 1872, be postponed until Tuesday, the twenty-eighth day of May, 1872, and that notice be given to the parish and ward committees of the several parishes and wards.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
President.
WILLIAM VIGERS, Recording Secretary State Central Committee.

How the Blind have Fallen.

After the war of the rebellion closed certain high-strong Southern people concluded that they could no longer live in a country that was subjected to the despotism of government itself. Their self-respect refused to maintain itself in a community that allowed negroes all the rights of citizenship. Some of these people went to Brazil, where they proposed to regain their favorite institution of slavery in bloom as it had flourished in the South. They had to be brought home at the expense of the government they deserted and despised. Others went to Belize, Honduras, only to discover that there the negro was a greater favorite than they could ever hope to be. Others went to Mexico, and were confounded by being subjected to negro officers. A large colony sought comfort and absence in Peru. The latest news from this latter colony represents the Southern fugitives in Peru as being in the most forlorn condition.

They never realized a single blessing that they hoped for in their flight. The climate was against them, the language was against them, their lack of enterprise was against them, they had no capacity to work, the wages were merely nominal, the people were strangers to them and to their ways of life, and now they constitute a little colony in that far off country that is really pitiable to look upon. Most of these Southerners have become intemperate, dissolute, debauched. They live in the most squalid quarter of the city of Lima, hangers-on about a whisky-shop that flaunts the sign of "Dixie's Land" over its deathly portals.

The New York World furnishes us with this news from our Peruvian refugees, and strange to say no accusing conscience agitates the organs of the Democracy to attempt to rescue the desolate men whose minds they poisoned with their pernicious teachings until they fled from a land they were made to believe was accursed. Half the South was ready at one time to seek in self-banishment the safety and peace that they were told no longer be found in the United States. And now the same terrible stories are repeated to distract and unsettle other weak and unreflecting citizens.

Night and morning the dismal song is sung that the country is being ruined, liberty is being trampled under foot, ignorance is being put above intelligence, vice raised above virtue. All of which is false, or else the men who say so are false to their own honor and self-respect that they so not take themselves and their families beyond the reach of the desolation and wickedness which they preach about. Verily it is a heavy load they have upon their souls who thus driven some to despair and others to the grave.

Breville News.

Charles Sumner took his seat in the United States Senate, as successor to Daniel Webster, December 1, 1851, the same day on which Henry Clay appeared in the national Senate for the last time. Mr. Sumner has been there ever since.

It is a mooted point among Irish theologians, whether or not Abraham misinterpreted when he fell in love with an Agar.

Pat was asked the other day if he understood French. "Yes, yes, yes, if it's spoken in Irish."

THE TWO PARTIES.

Multitudes have no conception or but a faint and vague one, of the actual issue between republicanism and democracy. They see it only in the specific measures contested. They understand it in the suppression of the rebellion, the emancipation of slaves, the giving of the ballot to the freedmen, the enactment and enforcement of Ku Klux laws, etc. Hence many persons are ready to transfer their support from one side to the other, as this or that measure may please or displease them.

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NO. 114 CARONDELET STREET,
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Wm. G. BROWN, Editor and Publisher

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SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1872

TO OUR CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

We will be glad if you notify our office of any delinquency on the part of our carrier, as our arrangements are such that every issue of our paper should be regularly delivered.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

The proprietorship of **The Louisianian** having changed, by the withdrawal of Mr. C. C. Antoine, the paper will hereafter be issued weekly, commencing on Saturday, April 27, 1872.

Professor A. M. Green lectured in St. James Chapel Wednesday night, on the subject "Cursed be Canaan," a synopsis of which will be found in to-day's issue.

The river is now about four feet below the high water mark of 1862, and the engineers say there are no fears of high water or of inundation this year.

Monday last, 23d April, the Supreme Court ordered the Judge of the Sixth Court to grant an appeal in one of the two hundred license suits against the City and consequently an appeal can now be taken in all. These suits were brought by parties who had paid licenses in former years to get them paid back, on the ground that the licenses previously taxed were unconstitutionally levied, the Supreme Court having formerly decided this fact; the amount was less than \$500, it was anticipated there was no appeal from the judgement, every one of which was against the City and the Supreme Court having ordered the Judge to grant a suspensive appeal may be considered as settling the point that they are all appealable. It is notorious that certain parties have been going round and buying up license receipts at 40 cents on the dollar for which they paid cash. Then the *moses* was to file their petition when the jury gave judgement in their favor, forcing the City in each case to pay back the entire amount of the license. Had this thing gone on without check, the City would have been a million or so shorter in her accounts.

WHAT SHALL WE DO TO BE SAVED.

For some time it has been rumored that the Customhouse officials had entered into an agreement with the Democracy, to put them in possession of the State government provided they would let the electoral vote of the State go by default for Grant. We knew men were desperate, and would resort to almost any means to overthrow Governor Warmoth, but we never dreamt that they contemplated such a villainous scheme as this. We admit frankly that Grant has ceased to be our choice for President, the reasons for which are as well known in this community that it is not necessary to prolong this article by stating them; but with all of our antipathy to Grant we are not prepared to see the political enemies of our people put in possession of the State, in order to secure his defeat, our Republicanism is measured by a higher standard no personal feeling, however great could induce us to favor a policy the result of which would be the defeat of the Republican party in this State in the coming campaign, nor could we have believed that there was any foundation for this rumor, notwithstanding the extraordinary course these men have been pursuing, had it not been for the following paragraph which closed an article in the issue of their organ of April 25, 1872, headed "Grant and Louisiana."

The long and short of the whole muddle is briefly this: The white men of the State have got to decide promptly which of the things they will do. Will they re-elect Warmoth in the hope that the electoral vote of Louisiana will turn the scale and beat Grant, or will they abandon the electoral vote of the State to Grant, in the hope of beating Warmoth? Will they prefer Grant's honesty to Warmoth's dishonesty? Do they prefer to get rid of the Federal or the State Government? Our own opinion is that they will split for evermore, and that the better class of white will join us and give the electoral vote to Grant and save the State;

It appears to us that the colored people had better look this matter square in the face and understand at once what the real value is.

Listen what they say, "Do they (the white people) prefer to get rid of the Federal or State government?" To us it seems simply this, that the Federal office-holders here are willing, by their own admission, to turn the State over to the Democrats if by so doing they can keep their offices. We claim to understand the interest of the colored people, and from the tenor of this article and the press of New Orleans in general, we are led to believe that, take which horn of the dilemma we may as now presented, the negro will be the sufferer. This opens a thousand questions, a thousand conflicting claims, and it will be impossible for the colored people to follow any line of policy that will not be offensive to some, it will be impossible for them to put in high places one tenth part of those who think they have a right to be considered. And while the would be leaders are preaching unity (and practising division) and their followers are clamoring for reward a still louder voice is heard from without—the terrible cry of our people angry, they hardly know with whom, and impatient, they hardly know for what, they have been so inflamed with hatred and so blinded to consequences by these Federal Officials that it seems almost as if they had conjured up a David that even they cannot lay; they have made the public mind drunk with bitterness and misrepresentation.

In view of these facts might it not be well for the colored people to look about them and see "what shall they do to be saved."

The Israelites throughout the world celebrated the commencement of the Passover on Sunday last. It commemorates the flight or "running away" of the Israelites from slavery under the Egyptians, a time when they gathered themselves together and, under the leadership of Moses strode out for Canaan. The commemoration consists in certain ceremonies which bring to mind the suffering of their ancestors, in eating bread simply made of flour and water, without salt or yeast, called "unleavened bread," bring to mind the fate of the escaping Israelites, and other historical events which in the Jewish religion, are yearly celebrated.

We very much fear that herein lies the whole trouble of the *Republican*. It has offended some of its Democratic friends by its too liberal and fair a comparison of the two conventions, and is glad we gave them an opportunity to go back and conceal themselves so as to be in better harmony with the views of some of their associates, to which shall Packard.

COLOR AND BRAINS.

The following extract from our report of the Democratic Convention would be construed, by almost any candid or intelligent mind, as an emphatic compliment to the colored race:

It must also be said that the members did not display as much familiarity with parliamentary law as the Colored Convention did, which would seem to indicate that they are fresh from the ranks of the inexperienced people.

The *Louisianian*, however, which is Pinchback's organ, and which is unwittingly laboring to bring about the disfranchisement of the race it represents by persistent and insidious attempts to read the white men out of the Republican party, censures us for an inclination to apologize for the Democratic inferiority in parliamentary law alluded to above. It wonders why we did not say that the members of the colored convention "are fresh from the inexperienced people." The principal reason we did not say this was because it would have been the truth:

The above is from the *National Republican* of Tuesday morning, 23 inst.

In the first place we can assure our friend the *Republican*, that we received the extract in the exact sense in which he seems to have meant it should be "as an emphatic compliment to the colored race," and we confess that we fail to see anything in our article which indicates anything to the contrary.

On the second proposition of our friend, relating to Pinchback's organ, and disfranchisement, and reading all white men out of the Republican party, we are not quite so ready to give in.

We might be if we were able to decide whether the *Republican* is indeed disposed to be sincere at present, and to be a little disposed to perpetuate a joke at other times or vice versa.

It has not been a great while since we understood the *Republican* to insinuate that we were desirous (if we are to consider Pinchback and his organ to be identical in this relation) to withdraw ourselves from black men in the *Republican* party.

If the former insinuation were true, the latter must be false; or if the latter be true, then the former must have been false. Take either form, old Pal, you are understood, no doubt.

3d. We expressed no such wonder as is intimated above. We did think, and we think still, there is greater reason to claim that the colored men were fresh from the inexperienced people than were those who assembled in the Democratic Convention, and therefore to make some allowance for the disparity that existed between them, if any such disparity did exist.

We know that whatever the *Republican* may say to the contrary on this subject, the claim of the entire Democratic press is, that whether fresh or stale, the negro, in matters of parliamentary law and legislative capacity, is inferior to the *humblest* of the would be superior race.

What a remarkable declaration is this to be addressed to colored men:

The Democrats claim that their representatives are equal to the colored men in ability, but allege, as an excuse, that they have been "out" so long, they have "forgotten" the difference between a point of order and a motion to adjourn.

Now, can any one believe our neighbor to be serious in making such a statement as that? We did say in our previous article that any attempts to apologize one, only makes the matter worse. We think this last effort of the *Republican* is a clear vindication of our position. The fact is the Democrats claim no such thing, so far as we are able to hear from them. If they make this confession in their private caucuses with our Republican friends, it is no fault of ours that we accept only what we can learn of them outside of the close relations which exist between them and our Republican neighbor. To us, they claim superiority every time. The *Republican* continues:

It was nothing more than fair to give them the benefit of this excuse and thus break the force of their constant charge that we are partial to the black man.

We very much fear that herein lies the whole trouble of the *Republican*. It has offended some of its Democratic friends by its too liberal and fair a comparison of the two conventions, and is glad we gave them an opportunity to go back and conceal themselves so as to be in better harmony with the views of some of their associates, to which shall Packard.

—

of course we have not the slightest objection.

The *Republican* winds up as follows:

With us a man is a man. We make no difference on account of race, color, nationality, birth, property or previous condition. The paragraph in question was thrown in as a gentle hit to the Democrats that it is time to come to the same position and abandon the doctrine that color has anything to do with brains, or capacity to rule.

We are glad our friends are coming up in such good earnest to the true standard of the Republican party; and we rejoice to see such evidences of solicitude for their old friends and associates, who still linger behind, clinging to the flesh-pots of Egypt with a dog-like tenacity, notwithstanding the stupendous efforts now being made to induce them to surrender at will, and accept a portion of the spoils, which not a few of our friends would be glad to bestow in any other direction.

In conclusion we do our own thinking, writing and speaking, and if we have carried the *Republican*'s criticism a little beyond where they meant it to go the fault is ours, and their Democratic friends should charge us with the earnestness and sincerity of the criticism and not our neighbor the *Republican*.

We have a very strong premonition that the little jester, alias the "Artful Dodger" of the *Republican*, after all was only in fun.

—

WHAT NEXT?

The escort to Mr. Douglass was so small that we were compelled to repeat the Colonels' names to turn out. This is a malicious falsehood. Colonels James Lewis and Ingraham both advised the men of their former commands to parade on that occasion.

The above paragraph from the *National Republican* appears to us suggestive, and in conclusive evidence that the men who control that paper have no use for colored men, no matter how unobjectionable they are, unless they can use them to further their own selfish ends.

We hope Mr. Douglass will make a note of this. He knows whether the escort was so small as to need apology and so do the other gentlemen who were with him. So far as the report is concerned we heard it but paid no attention to it; since however, public attention has been called to it, does it not appear significant that Col. Ingraham did not turn out on that occasion?

—

THE DEAD ISSUES.

All eyes are now turned towards the Cincinnati Convention and are watching the political sky with varying opinions as to the condition of the atmosphere. The policy of not making nominations has taken such deep root in the heart of the Democratic party that the design of joining the host of Liberal Republicans and uniting after Cincinnati shall have pronounced its doctrine on a sort of double-barrelled ticket is now apparent a ticket in which a sort of political millennium will be consummated, and the lions of the Republicans with the lambs of the Democrats lie down together. A new era has opened over the "white man's party," as the followers of the late Mr. Seymour called themselves, and a good Republican spirit of nominating a representative ticket, and laid fast hold of the vitals of the great Democratic party, we mean a ticket in which all the classes of the nation and of the State shall find a leading exponent. We have lived to see the day when the party that opposed violently bitterly the placing of the colored man on the same political level with the white yield up its whole fight and unite with the Republicans, with the same party acting on the identical basis which four years ago they fought, even to the point of death. So mote it be.

—Pat had worked two years upon the Central Pacific road, and applied at Ogden for a pass over it home. "I can't give you a pass," said the superintendent. "You have no ground to claim it." "And haven't I worked two years on your road?" said Pat. "Yes but haven't we paid you for it?" "Sure, your honor, you have; but after working two years on it you ought to let me go home free." "I cannot do that, sir. Why, look at the case in its true light. Suppose you had worked for a farmer two years and he had paid you every cent due you, could you ask him to harness up his team and take you a long distance for nothing?" "Oh, no, your honor," said Pat, "but if he had his team all ready hitched up and it had to go any way, as yours does he would let me ride, I know he would." Pat got his pass.

—

—Some of the importers who are bound in the red tape of Grant's Customhouse dare not say their souls are their own, and hence sign calls for Grant meetings just as they signed a testimonial certifying some time ago, to the Congressional Committee to the capacity of Mar-

DWELL IN PEACE.

It is claimed the Democrats are "the entire white people." This party has accepted all the amendments and the rights that sprout from them and have embodied these principles in their platform.

Colored men should then cultivate more friendly relations with the white people of our State inasmuch as they are not waging war on our race and making color a qualification for office or an objection.

The *Louisianian* has a large audience of colored men, and is a good organ, and which is unworthy of the colored people.

—

The proceeding opened with a hymn, "Before Jehovah's Awful Throne," in which the entire congregation joined in singing with excellent effect. The hymn having broken the ice, the throng were all the better prepared for the lecture which followed.

The song being concluded, a blessing was invoked by Rev. Mr. Thomas, and the Lord was called upon to open free schools and shed the light of intelligence over the people who had so long been held in slavery.

Then the lecturer was introduced.

The lecturer began by alluding to his indisposition, which had well nigh prevented him from keeping his engagement. When he had wandered through the Customhouse this morning, he had been as successful in finding Mr. Morris Chester as he was now, he would have called upon him as a substitute.

The drift of the first part of the lecture set toward the historical fact of the first appearance of the African in 1503, on the islands adjacent to this continent, and of his introduction on the continent itself in 1620, since which time the words "Cursed be Canaan" had been rung from one end of the land to the other as a justification of holding the slaves in bondage.

—

The State Democratic Convention met, organized, postponed the nominations of Constitutional officers and of a Central Committee, and then adjourned.—*Ex nihil nihil fit.*</

THE NEW ORLEANS WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT
TO THE
American People
OF THE INTRODUCTION
OF THE FIRST TIME IN THE
UNITED STATES OF
DR. G. COLLETTO'S
CELEBRATED EUROPEAN
KNOWN ALTERATIVE PILLS.

BOARDS OF THE SUB-EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA, NEW
ORLEANS, MARCH 25, 1872.—The Sub-Executive
Committee of the Republican Party of
Louisiana meets daily in the Chief
Clerk's office, Mechanics' Institute.

Friends from the country are requested
to call.

Offices hours from ten o'clock A. M. to
half past two o'clock P. M.

By order of the Sub-Committee,
WILLIAM VIGERS,
Secretary Sub-Executive Committee, Re-
publican Party of Louisiana.

All Republican papers throughout the
State are requested to copy this notice.

ROOMS SUB-EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
the Parish Executive Committee of the
Republican Party of the Parish of Orleans,
New Orleans, March 25, 1872.—The following
resolutions, presented by Thomas
Murphy, on the above date, were adopted:
WHEREAS, The State Central Executive
Committee of the Republican Party of the
State of Louisiana, through its president,
P. B. Pinchback, has convoked a State
convention of the Republican party, to
meet in Mechanics' Institute, city of New
Orleans, on Thursday, the second day of
May, 1872, for the purposes enumerated in
the proclamation of said State Commit-
tee, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the elections for dele-
gates to said State Convention shall be
held in each of the wards of the city of
New Orleans on MONDAY, the twenty-
ninth day of April, 1872, the polls to be
open from nine o'clock A. M. to eight
o'clock P. M.

Resolved, That the Secretary be authorized
to publish the foregoing resolution
duly in the New Orleans Republican,
National Republican, and in each issue of
the Louisianaian, from this date to the
twenty-ninth of April, 1872.

J. D. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

G. U. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF AMOS LODGE 1487
ON THE FIRST & THIRD THURSDAY OF EVERY
MONTH AT THE CORNER OF ST. PETER ST. AND
CLAUDE STREET.

F. A. DAVIS, N. G.
WM. A. BARRON, P. S.

NOW OPEN.

A FIRST CLASS HOUSE, centrally
and pleasantly located, for the
accommodation of the Traveling and Visiting
Community.

BY MRS. E. J. ADAMS,
26 GEORGE ST., ONE DOOR EAST OF KING,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

TERMS OF BOARD—PER WEEK.....\$8.00
PER DAY.....1.75
fees 8-6m.

C. C. NEALY

GENERAL

RAILROAD AND LABOR AGENCY,
NO. 217 POYDRAS STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.

CONTRACTORS, PLANTERS, HOUSEKEEPERS, ETC.,
SUPPLIED PROMPTLY WITH MOST RELIABLE

MALE AND FEMALE HELP.

TERMS CASH.

ALL ORDERS ENTRUSTED TO THIS AGENCY,
APERTAINING TO LABOR, WILL RECEIVE PROMPT
ATTENTION. JAN. 26, '72-1.

Louisiana

DYEING AND SCOURING
ESTABLISHMENT.

J. CLEIDE,

STEAM DYER AND SCOURER,

228 CANAL STREET.....228

BETWEEN RAMPART AND BASIN,
fees 8-6m. NEW ORLEANS.

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF R. HOE & CO'S

PRINTING PRESSES AND JAMES CONNOR'S
SONS' TYPE. A FULL SUPPLY AT MANU-
FACTURERS' PRICES.

A. K. WYMAN, BART. M. D.
JOHN F. MARTIN, M. D.
HENRY C. RODEN, M. D.
C. K. TRACY, M. D.

WOULD ALSO STATE AS AN EVIDENCE
ALTERATIVE PILLS.

COLLETTO'S ALTERATIVE PILLS
ARE ONLY ONE OF THOUSANDS OF
TESTIMONIALS THAT COULD BE
PUBLISHED AS IT IS FROM FOUR OF THE
MOST PHYSICIANS IN LONDON, IT IS CONSID-
ERED AS THE EVIDENCE OF THEIR EFFICACY.

COLLETTO'S ALTERATIVE PILLS
ARE SO PREVALENT AMONG CHILDREN
THAT THEY ARE KNOWN AS THE CHOLERA
CURE.

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THE NEW ORLEANS WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Squares	1 mo	2 mos	3 mos	6 mos	1 yr
One	\$4	\$7	\$9	\$12	\$20
Two	7	9	12	20	35
Three	9	12	20	35	50
Four	15	25	35	50	70
Five	20	35	45	60	80
Six	24	42	50	70	104
1 Column	45	80	120	175	254

Transient advertisements, \$1 50 per square first insertion; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents.

All business notices of advertisements to be charged twenty cents per line each insertion.

Job Printing executed with neatness and dispatch.

Wedding Cards executed in accordance with prevailing fashions.

Funeral Notices printed on shortest notice and with quickest dispatch.

PROFESSIONAL.

JOHN B. HOWARD:

LAW OFFICE,

26 St. Charles Street 26

New Orleans.

Prompt attention given to civil business in the several courts of the State.

A. P. FIELDS & ROBERT DOLTON:

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

No. 9 Commercial Place, 2nd Floor,

New Orleans.

— Strict Attention to all Civil and Criminal business in the State and United States Court.

J. E. Wallace,

Attorney at Law,

69 CANAL STREET,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

jan18-ly.

DR. W. Bille,

OFFICE 69 CANAL ST., NEAR POSTOFFICE.

A graduate from the University of Copenhagen, Denmark, and honorary M. D. from the University of Padova, Italy; for several years assistant physician to the celebrated Prof. Ricord, Paris. DR. BILLE has acquired a high reputation as SPECIALIST for all kinds of Sexual diseases, male and female. Private diseases, cured after a new, sure and quick method. Painful and Retained Menstruation quickly relieved. Perfect cure always warranted. Letters containing \$5 and stamps will receive prompt attention. All consultations and communications strictly confidential. jan18-ly.

INSURANCE COMPANIES—BANKS

LOUISIANA

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OFFICE, NO. 120 COMMON STREET.

INSURES FIRE, MARINE

AND RIVER RISKS

AND PAYS LOSSES IN

New Orleans, New York, Liverpool, London, Havre, Paris, or Bremen, at the option of the insured.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President

A CARRIERE, Vice-President

J. P. Roux, Secretary.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS

— AND —

TRUST COMPANY,

Chartered by the United States

Government, March,

1865.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

D. L. EATON.... Actuary

BRANCH AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

14 Carondelet Street.

C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier.

Bank Hours..... 9 A. M. to 5 P.M.

Saturday Nights..... 6 to 8 o'clock

CIGAR MANUFACTORY.

The undersigned notifies the Public of the establishment of a

CIGAR MANUFACTORY,

at No. 129 Polymnia Street, near Dryades Street, where orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

O. B. ROUDEZ.

3m New Orleans, Dec. 13, 1871.

CARPET WAREHOUSE.

17.... CHARTRES STREET.... 17

A BROUSSSEAU & CO., Importers and Dealers Wholesale and Retail, offer at low price.

CARPETING.

FLOOR, OIL, CLOTH, MATTING.

Curtain and Upholsterer's Material

Windows, Similes, Table Covers, Hair Cloths, Lace Curtains, Cornices, etc.

RAILROADS.

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE & TEXAS

RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after MONDAY, April 1, 1872, Passenger Trains will leave and arrive as follows:

7:30 A. M. EXPRESS AND MAIL, Daily, for Mobile and regular intermediate Stations; arrives at Mobile at 2:00 P. M.

4:30 A. M. COAST ACCOMMODATION, Daily, except Sundays, for Ocean Springs and intermediate regular and flag Stations; arrives at Ocean Springs at 8:10 P. M.

5:30 P. M. FAST EXPRESS, Daily, for Mobile—will stop only at Bienville, Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs East Pascagoula and St. Elmo; and arrive at Mobile at 11:30 P. M.

A fast Express Train will leave Mobile daily at 1:00 A. M., stopping only at stations named for Fast Express from New Orleans; and arrive at New Orleans at 7:15 A. M.

The Coast Accommodation Train, returning daily, except Sundays, will leave Ocean Springs at 5:40 A. M., and arrive at New Orleans at 10:00 A. M.

The Express and Mail Train, Daily, will leave Mobile at 11:30 A. M., arriving at New Orleans at 6:10 P. M.

Tickets sold at offices corner Magazine and Natchez and corner of Camp and Common streets. Mileage Tickets—good for families and firms—500 miles for \$20, and 1000 miles for \$30—are sold at the Ticket office.

Through Freight Trains run daily, except Sundays, morning and evening, to and from Mobile. Freight received at foot of Girod street, and through bills of lading signed.

G. W. R. BAYLEY, General Superintendent.

CHAS. L. FITCH, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

C. A. WHITNEY & CO., General Agents.

— Strict Attention to all Civil and Criminal business in the State and United States Court.

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